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You spend your money where it will receive the best returns. If you are looking for the prettiest shoe styles—the best for wear and fit—and by far the lowest in price in this or any other city—you cannot help but admitting that we are fully deserving of your shoe trade.

We sell cheapest because we buy cheapest. We guarantee all our shoes, and always live up to our guarantee. We own all three big store buildings, and you'll not need to help paying any rents when you buy our shoes.

Here are but a few sample items. If you can buy the same styles and qualities anywhere else for less than we say you can, return them and get your money back:

Ladies' best quality Vici Kid, hand-sewed turn or welt sole—tan or black—Oxford Ties, J. J. L. Laced or Button Boots—over 20 new spring styles—the kinds sold everywhere else for \$3 and \$3.50.

**\$2.50**

Ladies' splendidly made and perfectly reliable black or tan Oxford Ties, in all the popular shapes. None like them anywhere for less than \$1.50.

**\$1.25**

Men's "TRI-WEAR" now famous tan and black shoes. The perfection of shoe-making for fit and style. The only shoes at the price that are ABSOLUTELY water-tight to the last. Nothing like as good anywhere in America under \$3.50.

**\$3.50**

Men's hand-sewed welt high or low-cut shoes of good wearing tan or black kid and calf. The wear of the shoes is any \$3 shoe in America.

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**Wm. A. Hahn & Co's**  
3 RELIABLE SHOE HOUSES.

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## NAVAL OFFICERS NEEDED

The Present Number Not Equal to  
the Demands of the Service.

Orders Issued Looking to a Reduction of the Fleet in Philippine Waters—Vessels on Other Stations to Be Placed Out of Commission—Cause of the Department's Action.

The first orders looking to a large reduction of the United States naval force in the Philippines and the withdrawal from service of a number of vessels on other stations were issued by the Navy Department yesterday. Instructions were sent to Rear Admiral Watson, at Yokohama, to send the gunboats Bennington and Concord to San Francisco, with short time officers and men. An order was telegraphed to Commander Kennedy, of the cruiser Detroit, in Central American waters, to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., where the vessel will be placed out of commission.

Directions were also sent to the Mare Island Navy Yard to place the cruiser Marblehead out of commission at that place. In addition to these four ships the monitors Monterey and Monadnock will be withdrawn from service in the Philippines as soon as the Navy Department can find a suitable place in the Far East to lay them up. The cruiser Albany will leave Yokohama for New York, with Admiral Watson on board, as soon as Rear Admiral Remy relieves Admiral Watson of the command of the Asiatic station.

This programme of reducing the number of vessels in commission has been in contemplation for some time. It was intended at first to decrease only the strength of the Philippine fleet, but the programme of reduction now being arranged, of which the orders issued yesterday mark the beginning, is due largely to another cause. The failure of Congress to increase the number of officers in the Navy is given as the reason for the reduction of the naval forces in commission. More enlisted men are needed also, but the necessity for them is not so pressing.

Through putting the battleship Kearsarge in commission, the Navy Department was obliged to assign to that vessel nearly every officer available for sea duty, and the ship is still short of her official personnel. The statement was made yesterday by a naval officer who has looked into the matter, that the Kearsarge has just about half as many officers as a Russian, British, or German ship of the same size. A case illustrating the extreme to which the Navy Department is put to secure officers for sea duty is that of Lieutenant Commander J. C. Gilmore, who was a prisoner of the hands of the Filipinos for nearly two months. He returned to Washington a couple of weeks ago, and while the Department would have been glad to have permitted him to recuperate on shore from his trying experiences in the Philippines, it was obliged to order him to the Prairie. When the Kentucky, a sister ship of the Kearsarge, is placed in commission, the Navy Department will be in some straits to get officers for her, and a further reduction of the ships in active service will be necessary unless Congress furnishes some relief by authorizing the graduation of the present four-year class at Annapolis and giving its members commissions as ensigns without compelling them to serve two additional years at sea as cadets. The Alabama and the Missouri will probably be ready for going into commission within six months and the Illinois soon

after. To some it may appear to be an unwise policy in view of the present shortage among officers to put large ships in commission when their services are not required. The very fact that these ships are new is the main reason, however, why they should go into active service. They need some cruising to shake down their machinery and get it in easy working order and to overcome the deteriorating effect on their hulls by long standing in the water at the places where they were and are being constructed.

The plan of the Navy Department is to withdraw most of the large vessels from the Philippines and reserve only a few for use in the Philippines. The ships which have been in those waters for a long time and need repairs in consequence. By the withdrawal of the Marblehead and the Concord, the Philadelphia and the Iowa will be left on the Pacific station in addition to a few auxiliary vessels engaged in surveying work. The Detroit's withdrawal from active service will leave the Government with only one of Dewey's big day squadrons in Asiatic waters. The Olympia, Raleigh, Boston have returned to the United States, and have been placed out of commission. The places of the Concord and Bennington will be filled by the former Spanish gunboats Don Juan de Austria and Isla de Cuba, which were placed in commission at Hongkong last week. They were built by the Spaniards especially for service in the Philippines. When the Baltimore starts for home and the Monterey and the Monadnock have been placed out of commission, the only big ships which will remain on duty in the Far East will be the armored cruiser Brooklyn, the battleship Oregon, and the protected cruiser Oriskany. The rest of the Asiatic fleet will be composed of gunboats, most of them little fellows, but more suitable for work in the Philippines than ships of greater displacement and offensiveness.

**DID NOT FIGHT WITH BOERS.**  
The Story Concerning Captain Reichmann Officially Denied.  
Consul Hays at Pretoria has cabled the War Department denouncing as false the story that Captain Reichmann, the military representative of the United States in South Africa, participated in a battle between the Boers and British, taking sides with the former. This sets at rest any doubt that may have arisen in the matter. The War Department from the beginning gave no credence to the report and did not take the trouble to investigate it, believing that Captain Reichmann is too well informed in the rules of war to have committed so serious a breach of them. It is probable that Consul Hays cabled at Captain Reichmann's request.

**READY FOR EGG ROLLERS.**  
The White House Grounds Prepared for the Coming of the Children.  
Arrangements have been completed for the usual Easter Monday egg rolling in the White House grounds. The gates will be opened at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, and from that time on until 6 in the evening the children of the city may indulge in the pastime. The Marine Band has been ordered to be present, and will play a suite suited to the fancy of the little ones.

All day yesterday workmen were busy putting up wire fencing around the flower beds and shrubs and otherwise getting things in readiness. A larger crowd than usual is expected, as there are many visitors in the city, who will be anxious to witness the sport.

## SOLDIER LIFE IN LUZON

Events in the Philippines Described by a Washington Recruit.

The Funeral Corteges of American Volunteers Common Sight in Manila—Lonely Pickets Blacked to Death by the Bolomen—Feeling Among the Better Class of Natives.

MANILA, Feb. 22.—"From lightning and tempest; from plague, pestilence, and famine; from battle and murder, and from sudden death." Walking down San Sebastian Street today I heard strains of slow, sad music. It was the band of the Fourteenth United States Infantry. An artillery wagon followed, bearing the remains of a former captain in the Thirty-fifth United States Volunteers. Behind it came six hearses, each with its flag-draped coffin. As the band moved down the street the crowd—Tagals, Iloanos, Kanakas, Spaniards, Germans, Americans, and all—removed their hats, remained bowed and reverent until the cortege had passed on its way to the harbor, and to the transport, which bore the bodies back to America. Such scenes are frequent in Manila.

But it is not death in battle that the American soldier fears. To a certain extent he expects that. The sudden death from which he prays to be delivered, if he prays at all, is wholly different. It certainly is sudden, and as certainly is it murder. Some night he is on outpost duty. The rice fields lie steaming and rank about him, the tropical foliage waves its long arms and twists into thousands of fantastic forms. "And from sudden death, God, Lord, deliver us." Among the hordes of Aquinaldo are thousands of "ladrones" (thieves) and bolomen. They carry long, wicked-looking knives, with wavy edges that cut like razors.

They crawl upon their victim, the solitary picket, through cover of darkness and the bush. Their hands are swift, silent, and sure, permitting no defense. The remains are mutilated, hacked to pieces, a blood-chilling sight the next morning to his comrades who, filled with foreboding, come to seek him. A release from the horrors whom the United States is trying to subdue, and who will in time be subdued, but only after the worst form of guerrilla warfare has been stamped out. Well for the fathers, mothers, and friends home with each coffin is finally sealed at Manila before shipment. The sight could hardly assuage their grief nor would it add a soothing thought.

This Island of Luzon has many scattered bands of these bolomen, plundering, murdering, destroying. Each day's issue of Manila papers adds an account of fresh outrages, of new victims. They flee before the American advance or, when they are forced to fight, they are treated with the ferocity that there is to be no trifling; that they must work out the devil in them. And they do work, without a murmur.

This day, the anniversary of Washington's birth, has been observed in Manila and generally throughout Luzon wherever American troops are stationed. The boys appreciate it for a holiday reason; as a patriotic celebration and as a release from routine duty. Here in Manila, all business is suspended and the shops closed. Flags and tri-colored playing cards from every building and in the streets are given converts, blurring patriotic slogans including "Hot Time," which now appears to be identified with American soldiery the world over. There were several baseball games on the grounds of the "Country Club" there were fair horse racing. Last night the elite of the city attended a public ball at the City Hall. Altogether, the day has been celebrated in much as in the more enthusiastic cities of the United States. In the schools flag raising was carried out in every particular. Programmes of vocal and instrumental music were given by the children and such smaller ones as were suitable to the occasion by the principals of schools.

The Malate boys' school has the distinction of having hosted on its flagpole the first American flag that was raised on an American institution of learning in the Philippines. It was soon followed by the raising of flags on many similar institutions in the city, but the Malate student may feel that he will go down in history as a member of the organization that showed the others how it was done.

At 9 o'clock the pupils had all collected at the schoolhouse at the plaza, and when Colonel French, Superintendent of Education, and the principals arrived there was a large throng of pupils, parents, and spectators present to witness a ceremony that meant much to the rising generation. All the children gathered in the school, and at a given signal by the principal the pupils all rose in their places. The flag was brought forward to the principal stand, and while it was passing through the room every child gave the military salute, which was given as follows: "The words 'To my flag, each one of us' extended the right hand gracefully, palm upward, toward the flag, until the end of the pledge. Then the children all joined in singing 'America.' The effect produced as the voices swelled in the chorus was delightful.

You must not think of Manila as a sleepy old town lying under the equator. Whatever it may have been prior to May 1, 1898, when Dewey sent the Spaniards dancing about an American maypole on which the red, white, and blue were everlastingly interlarded, it is now an enterprising, up-to-date town, much resembling an American seaport. Diverse it is of purely tropical accessories and the difference would be surprisingly small. It is no longer a lazy Oriental city. American ways have permeated it, indeed, they have the entire archipelago. The better element everywhere welcomes the change. The worst enemies to improvement here are those misguided individuals at home who persist in giving comfort to Aguinaldo and his cohorts and in encouraging them to hold out for concessions which are simply impossible. Every soldier applauds Mr. McKinley's attitude of unconditional surrender and the better classes of natives would welcome it. Of this feeling I have seen many instances.

But the better classes who, in every town, maintain the beautiful cathedral, monastery, or convent with which it is adorned. Whenever the boys attend school the natives make them welcome and extend to them every courtesy. We visited a town named Maragondon, forty-eight miles from here, a short time ago. As we approached, a committee of citizens, headed by the padre and preceded by a native band, came out to meet our regiment. They conducted us to their town, where a sumptuous banquet had been spread for our benefit. The padre, who was toastmaster, and with "Old Glory" in his hand made a most affectionate speech

## A Great Special Deal on Coffee and Sugar for Monday.

Best Sugar, with Tea and Coffee, **31 32 lb.**

The African Java (from Liberia) for... 30c lb. Monday  
The Mountain Java (from Ceylon) for... 30c lb. Monday  
The Oval Mocha (from Pa Ray) for... 33c lb. Monday  
The American Grown (from Porto Rico) for... 29c lb. Monday  
The Andes Mocha (from Ecuador) for... 35c lb. Monday  
The very fancy Government Java for... 38c lb. Monday

Pure Broken Coffee Monday, **9 2 lb.**

The Large Grain Roasted Coffee for... 12c lb. Monday  
The Famous Golden Santos Coffee for... 16c lb. Monday  
The Fancy Golden Blend Coffee for... 18c lb. Monday

Best Burbank Potatoes Monday, **59c bu.**

The 30c large Ripe California Oranges... 20c doz. Monday  
The 6c Clean, Sound, Broken Rice... 4c lb. Monday  
The 10c Baby Brand Condensed Milk for... 8c lb. Monday

Best Family Flour Monday, **\$3.49 bbl.**

The 35c Sacks Best Family Flour... 25c Monday  
The 70c Sacks Best Family Flour... 49c Monday  
The \$1.40 Sacks Best Family Flour... 98c Monday

Best Sugar-cured Hams Monday, **12 2 lb.**

Good Fresh Beef for boiling... 5c lb. Monday  
Good Corned Beef for... 5c lb. Monday  
The packages of Fresh Egg Noodles... 4c Monday  
The 10c Soft Fresh Sugar Cakes for... 6c lb. Monday  
The 8c large Ring Spiced Jumbles for... 6c lb. Monday

The 8c Best Head Rice Monday, **6 1/2 lb.**

The 10c Fresh, Sweet, Nic Nac Crackers... 6c lb. Monday  
The 17c Eagle Brand Condensed Milk for... 15c Monday  
The 25c packages of Grain'O for... 22c Monday  
The 15c packages of Grain'O for... 13c Monday

The 35c Best Elgin Butter Monday, **24 2 lb.**

The 10c Large California Prunes for... 8c lb. Monday  
Yellow Granulated Corn Meal for... 3c lb. Monday  
The Best California Evap. Peaches for... 10c lb. Monday  
The 10c Large Bright Silver Prunes... 7c lb. Monday

The 12c pkgs. Quaker Buckwheat Monday, **4 1/2 lb.**

Something new, Peanut Vanilla Cakes... 15c lb.  
Something good, Baldwin Apple Butter... 10c can  
Packages of Sago, Tapioca, Farina... 10c Monday  
A 10-lb. sack of Table Corn Meal for... 15c Monday  
The 4c Electric Star and Borax Soap... 2c Monday

Pillsbury's Best Flour Monday, **\$4.85 bbl.**

The 40c Sacks of Pillsbury's Best Flour, for... 32c Monday  
The 80c Sacks of Pillsbury's Best Flour, for... 64c Monday  
The \$1.50 Sacks of Pillsbury's Best Flour, for... \$1.25 Monday

The \$4.40 Best Lily Flour Monday, **\$3.98 bbl.**

Sacks of Lily Flour for... 30c, 60c, \$1.20 each Monday  
The 12c packages of Macaroni for... 7c Monday

Johnstons, 729 Seventh St. N. W.

of welcome, to which our colonel and majors replied. And this is but one of many similar exhibitions of feeling. It is easy to spend money here. You can get anything—provided you can pay for it. Unfortunately for him, the soldier boy is free-handed. The vendors of cigars, tobacco, and everything else that passes for merchandise gather about him on payday and never leave until his last nickel is spent. They "suck" Mexicanos from Americano dineros (dollars), and prefer the latter. Indeed, they prefer every native American, and it is said the dusky native belle favors Americano combatante (soldier) for buck soldier) to the disadvantage of hordes (native men). Certain it is, the American is high man so long as he has cash left.

I have completed two months in the Philippines. Our regiment, the Forty-fifth United States Volunteers, has had several campaigns. It seems that two of the southern part of the island. On occasion it has marched night and day. We have driven the Filipinos before us every time, killed some and captured some, and yet have not lost a man, and there have been few casualties. Of course, there has been some illness, incident to the fatigue of marching and the exposure, but the boys recovered rapidly, and lost all of the boys are on duty.

others, who enlisted at the Armory of the Washington Light Infantry. In Company C, Forty-fifth Regiment, are Shopley, O'Connell, Murray, De Shays, Roberts, and O'Connor. In Company B, McDevitt. All are in high spirits and all look to a triumphant return when the war is ended. At Manila I learned of the death of Lieutenant Smith, killed during the week before Christmas. He was an old comrade and warm friend of mine. We served together in Cuba in Company C, First District of Columbia Volunteers, under Captain Dwyer. Smith was a good soldier, a true friend, and a thorough American. All of the boys were sorry to hear of his death, and they join me in extending sympathy to the bereaved mother and brother. As a strange coincidence, I heard at the same time of the death of Jimmy Nostrand, another old friend and fellow in the ranks. We fought side by side through the Sanitary campaign. It seems that two of such men should have survived the hardships of Cuba only to fall here in the Philippines, so far from home.

To my comrades of Gen. Nelson A. Miles Camp, No. 1, Spanish War Veterans of the District of Columbia, I would say that I have spread through the Eighth Army Corps all necessary information concerning the purpose and scope of our order. Kindly tell Adjutant General William Christopher Miller and Gen. Walter J. Mitchell, and the others that I shall be glad to distribute any printed matter sent. It would be a wise move to publish a brief history, a list of the officers, and camps. If this is done I will be glad to repeat in the Manila papers, which circulate widely among the soldiers. Some of the matter might be sent to Hamilton E. Blunt, colonial delegate to the convention, now a captain in the Forty-ninth United States Volunteers, a colored regiment. With best wishes to all old comrades, I remain, WILLIAM A. HICKEY.

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The lasts never change, but follow the lines of nature.

Black and Russian sets. "Humanity demands them."

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## PETRIFICATION OF TREES

Forests in Far Western Regions Turning to Stone.

A Report From an Official of the Geological Survey in Response to a Request From the General Land Office—Wonders of Nature in Arizona—An Interesting Document.

The United States Geological Survey has in course of preparation for printing a report by Lester F. Ward, the paleontologist of the institution, on the "Petrified Forests of Arizona." The request for this investigation came at the instance of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The report, which is very interesting throughout, says in part:

"The scenic aspect has never been exaggerated by any who have attempted to describe this region. The pictures given by early explorers fall far short of what might be truly said from this point of view. These petrified forests may be properly classed among the natural wonders of America, and every reasonable effort should be made, not only to preserve them from destructive influences, but also to make their existence and true character known to the people."

The report continues: "Some of the most important considerations that may be urged in favor of the importance of this region, compared with other petrified forests, rests upon its geological relations. In the first place, it is much more ancient than the petrified forests of the Yellowstone National Park, of certain parts of Wyoming, and of the California deposits in California. These latter are of Tertiary age, while the Arizona forests belong to the Mesozoic, probably to the Triassic formation. The difference in their antiquity is, therefore, many millions of years. Scattered blocks of silicified wood do indeed occur in the Triassic, but this is the only region in which they are in such abundance as to deserve the name of a petrified forest."

"There is no other petrified forest in which the wood assumes so many varied and interesting forms and colors, and it is these that present the chief attraction for the general public. The state of mineralization, in which much of this wood exists, almost places them among the gems of the earth. Not only are chalcocite, opals, and agates found among them, but many approach the condition of jasper and onyx. The degree of hardness attained by them is such that they are said to make an excellent quality of emery."

"Perhaps the most prominent of all the scenic features of the region is the well-known Natural Bridge, consisting of a great petrifaction trunk lying across a canyon and forming a foot bridge over which anyone may easily pass."

"The particular region known as the 'Petrified Forest of Arizona' lies in the area between the Little Colorado and the Rio Fuero, fifteen miles east of their junction, and six miles south of Adamana station, on the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad, which measurements terminate at the outer edge of the area on the west and north sides. It is about eight miles square, and lies chiefly within township 17 north range 24 east, but extends a short distance on the south into township 16 north, and on the west into range 23 east."

## REPAIRS ON AQUEDUCT BRIDGE.

Colonel Allen Reports That the Work Is About to Begin.

Colonel Allen, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., reports that the work of repairing the aqueduct and false work at the defective pier of the Aqueduct Bridge will begin within a few days. The work is in the hands of the Central Contracting Company, which is now engaged in dressing stone and assembling material at the Georgetown wharf preparatory to active operations. The contract calls for the completion of the reconstructed pier on or before July 31, 1900.

It is admitted by everyone that Heurich's beer is the best. "Phone Call, Arlington Building Co., for a case of Heurich's, or Lager, if you want to drink a real good beer."

## NEW LABOR UNION.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Organize.

The bridge and structural iron workers have formed an organization and are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It is probable that the members of the organization will start a movement looking for an increase of wages in the rate paid their craft in other cities. It is said by members of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union that the wages paid in Washington are much less than those paid in other large cities. Here, they say, the men who work at their trade only receive \$2.00 per day, while in New York they are paid \$3.00, in Chicago, \$3.44, and in St. Louis, Cleveland, and Buffalo, \$2.75 per day.